Amendments to the Claims:

Please amend the claims as follows.

1. (currently amended) A method of separating the chrominance and luminance of a composite ~~colour~~ color television signal ~~by comparing each of~~ comprising:
receiving a set of first frequency components of the ~~signal,~~ signal,
receiving ~~with~~ a ~~respective~~ set of second frequency components of the signal, each second component having a frequency difference from the ~~colour~~ color subcarrier equal and opposite to the frequency difference from the ~~colour~~ color subcarrier of the associated first frequency component,
comparing each of said first frequency components with the respective second frequency component, and
~~characterised in that~~ varying respective comparisons ~~differ~~ in dependence upon the frequency of the first frequency component.

2. (currently amended) A method according to Claim 1, in which the comparisons differ in dependence upon the horizontal spatial frequency of the ~~said~~ first frequency component.

3. (currently amended) A method according to Claim 1, in which the comparisons differ in dependence upon the vertical spatial frequency of the ~~said~~ first frequency component.

4. (currently amended) A method according to Claim 1, in which the comparisons differ in dependence upon the temporal frequency of the ~~said~~ first frequency component.

5. (original) A method according to Claim 1, in which the comparisons differ in dependence upon horizontal, vertical or temporal differences of the composite television signal.

6. (original) A method according to Claim 1, in which the comparisons differ in dependence upon horizontal, vertical or temporal differences derived from the chrominance demodulated output of the composite television signal.

7. (currently amended) A method according to ~~any of the preceding Claims 1 to 6~~ Claim 1, wherein the comparison varies in dependence upon the magnitude of a third frequency component of the signal, said third component having a frequency which corresponds to the equivalent baseband chrominance frequency of the first frequency component.

8. (currently amended) A method according to Claim 7, wherein said third component has a frequency equal to the frequency difference between the frequency of the ~~said~~ first frequency component and the ~~colour~~ color subcarrier frequency.

9. (currently amended) A method according to Claim 7 ~~or Claim 8~~, wherein said third frequency component contains no chrominance information.

10. (currently amended) A method according to ~~any one of Claims 7 to 9,~~ Claim 7, in which the ~~said~~ separation favours chrominance when the ~~said~~ third frequency component has a magnitude which is greater than a threshold value.

11. (currently amended) A method according to ~~any one of Claims 7 to 10~~ Claim 7, in which the ~~said~~ separation favours chrominance when the ~~said~~ third frequency component has an amplitude which is not substantially less than the amplitude of said first signal component.

12. (currently amended) A method of separating the chrominance and luminance components of a composite ~~colour~~ color television signal ~~by comparing~~ comprising:
receiving a first frequency component of the signal,
receiving ~~with a respective~~ second frequency component of the signal, the second component having a frequency difference from the ~~colour~~ color subcarrier equal and opposite to the frequency difference of the first frequency component from the ~~colour~~ color subcarrier, and
comparing said first and second frequency components, ~~characterised in that the comparison is made~~ by processing demodulated, baseband chrominance signals.

13. (original) A method according to Claim 12, wherein respective comparisons differ in dependence upon the frequency of the first frequency component.

14. (currently amended) A method according to Claim 13, in which the comparisons differ in dependence upon the horizontal spatial frequency of the ~~said~~ first frequency component.

15. (currently amended) A method according to Claim 13, in which the comparisons differ in dependence upon the vertical spatial frequency of ~~said~~ said first frequency component.

16. (currently amended) A method according to Claim 13, in which the comparisons differ in dependence upon the temporal frequency of the ~~said~~ first frequency component.

17. (original) A method according to Claim 13, in which the comparisons differ in dependence upon horizontal, vertical or temporal differences of the composite television signal.

18. (original) A method according to Claim 13, in which the comparisons differ in dependence upon horizontal, vertical or temporal differences derived from the chrominance demodulated output of the composite television signal.

19. (currently amended) A method according to Claim 12 wherein the comparison varies in dependence upon the magnitude of a third frequency component of the composite signal, said third component having a frequency equal to the ~~said~~ first frequency component.

20. (currently amended) A method according to Claim 19 wherein the third [[freq]] frequency component is a low frequency luminance component of the composite signal.

21. (currently amended) A method according to Claim 19 ~~or Claim 20~~ in which the ~~said~~ separation favours chrominance when the ~~said~~ third frequency component has a magnitude which is greater than a threshold value.

22. (currently amended) A method according to Claim 19 ~~or Claim 20~~ in which the ~~said~~ separation favours chrominance when the ~~said~~ third

frequency component has an amplitude which is not substantially less than the amplitude of said first signal component.

23. (currently amended) A method of decoding a composite NTSC signal according to claim 1 ~~any of the preceding claims~~.

24. (currently amended) A method of decoding a composite ~~colour~~ color television signal ~~wherein distortion of the said signal is corrected characterised in that~~ comprising identifying an upper chrominance sideband ~~is identified~~ and correcting its amplitude ~~corrected~~ by making it equal to the amplitude of the corresponding lower chrominance sideband, so as to correct distortion of the color television signal.

25. (original) A method according to Claim 24 in which the corresponding lower sideband is identified in terms of its horizontal spatial, vertical spatial and temporal frequency.

26. (original) A method of separating the chrominance and luminance components of a composite ~~colour~~ color television signal, comprising decomposing an input signal into frequency components, and allocating a chrominance and luminance magnitude to components at each frequency, wherein the allocation of a particular component to chrominance is biased in dependence upon a measure of the luminance information of the composite signal at a corresponding spatial frequency.

27. (original) A method according to Claim 26, wherein the input is a composite television signal.

28. (original) A method according to Claim 26, wherein the input is a demodulated chrominance signal.

29. (currently amended) A method of processing a television signal according to ~~any of the preceding claims~~ Claim 1 wherein the signal is sampled at an integer multiple of the line frequency.